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Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended August 17, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, August 17, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended August 17, 1901:

Date.	Name	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 11	Steamship Esperanza.....	New York.....	6
Aug. 12	Steamship Havana.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	17
Do.....	Steamship Maria Herrera.....	Porto Rico.....	4
Aug. 13	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	15
Do.....	Steamship Diana.....	Tampico.....	2
Aug. 14	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Mexico.....	New York.....	9
Aug. 15	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Montserrat.....	Genoa, Spain, and New York.....	52
Do.....	Steamship Lafayette.....	Vera Cruz.....	6
Aug. 17	Steamship Albis.....	Cartagena.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	7
	Total.....		129

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.*The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*Vital statistics of Havana, Guanabacoa, Regla, and Marianao for July, 1901.*

HAVANA, CUBA, August 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith vital statistics for the month of July, 1901. During the month, 537 deaths occurred in Havana. As will be seen by table in body of report, this is the smallest number of deaths occurring in July since 1889, with the exception of last July, when we had 518. The maximum July since the year 1889 was in the year 1898, with 1,532 deaths; the minimum year, 1900, with 518 deaths; average, 890.7. The rate per 1,000 is only bettered by July of 1900. This year we have a death rate of 24.99, then of 24.86.

This compares very favorably with many of the large cities of the world. Pittsburg, Pa., with a population of 332,000, had for the week ended July 6, 219 deaths, giving a rate of 34.03 per 1,000. The District of Columbia, with a population of 278,718, had for the week ended July 6, 227 deaths, giving a rate of 42.35 per 1,000. Nashville, Tenn., with a population of 80,865, had 196 deaths during the month of June, a rate of 29.08 per 1,000. New York, for the week ended July 6, had 2,767 deaths among a population of 3,437,202, making a death rate of 41.86 per 1,000. New Orleans, La., with a population of 287,000 for the week ended June 29, had 142 deaths, a rate of 25.48. Mobile, Ala., with a population of 38,469, had for the week ended June 29, 24 deaths, giving a death rate of 32.45. Liverpool, England, with a population of 686,332, had for the week ended July 13, 341 deaths, giving a death rate of 25.90.

These rates are taken from the last reports furnished by the Marine-Hospital Service, and for several of the cities are much higher than the normal, due to the large number of cases of heat stroke. Havana not being subject to such excessive heat does not suffer from this cause.

But what I have been most anxious over during the month has been

the condition of the city with regard to yellow fever. We make the best record ever before made for July, having had only 4 cases and 1 death. Two of these cases (both of which were reported as "borras" and one of which died), occurred in children of Cuban parentage, born in Havana, having lived in this city continuously since birth. The physicians of Havana, as a body, do not recognize this disease as being yellow fever, and indeed, both in its symptomatology and pathology, it differs widely from the disease in the adult; but the board, to which all cases of yellow fever are referred, after careful consideration, and in one of the cases after a careful autopsy and histological examination of the organs, concluded that the 2 cases were yellow fever. I mention these cases in some detail to show how carefully yellow fever is being reported at this time.

Since the year 1889 the maximum number of deaths in July from yellow fever has been 168 in the year 1897; the minimum, 2, in the year 1899; the average 70.45. This year, as the report shows, we had 1 death. But a greater difference still will be shown if we take the yellow-fever year, which commences April 1. Taking these four months, from the year 1899, the maximum number of deaths from yellow fever occurred in 1897, with 501 deaths; the minimum, in 1899, with 5 deaths; an average of 141 deaths. This year we had 1 death—that is, we have passed one-third of the year in Havana, including July, which is generally one of the severe months for yellow fever, with only 1 death, and this 1 death would never before this time have been considered due to yellow fever. It was reported by the physician in charge as "borras."

During the month 6 known cases were introduced into the city from Santiago de las Vegas, a little town of 6,120 population, situated on the railroad 20 kilometers from Havana. Of this population, 475 are non-immunes, most of whom work in cigar factories. One case of yellow fever has also been introduced into the city from Regla, a small town directly across the bay from Havana. On June 20 we had the first of these cases; July 8 the second case, and between July 8 and July 24 5 other cases. Since the 24th we have had no cases here.

In accordance with the directions of the adjutant-general, a considerable force was put into Santiago de las Vegas and work at once commenced in an endeavor to free the town from infection. Our efforts were made entirely in the line of destroying infected mosquitoes; in this I hope we have been successful. The focus of infection in Regla was treated in the same way.

The fact that we were free from yellow fever in Havana from May 7 till July 1, and that as early as June 20 the first case of yellow fever, coming from Santiago de las Vegas, was introduced into the city, leads me to fear that some unrecognized cases got into the city from these sources and have infected us. But I begin to feel pretty confident that by our present methods of disinfection we can eliminate infection after it has got in. I am inclined to think that we have done so at present. We have had no cases originating in the city since July 24, and with 30,000 nonimmunes scattered in every part of the city, I am sure that we would have had more cases unless the infection had been killed, particularly as it is the month of August, when usually the disease is in full blast.

The body of the report shows the large amount of work done, particularly in the line of the destruction of the mosquito. Most of the time of the department is now turned to this subject, both in the attempt to

kill all infected mosquitoes in the neighborhood of each focus as it appears, and generally about the city, to destroy the larvæ and drain their breeding places.

Respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Cuba, Havana.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, August 13, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended August 10, 1901:

Matanzas.—Twenty deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 23.04 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, pulmonary, 4; gastro-enteritis, 3; nephritis, 2; heart disease, 2; tuberculosis, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; bronchitis, 1; malarial fever, 1; Bright's disease, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Six vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 2 passed without inspection. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. The American schooner *Wave*, bound for Key West, Fla., was disinfected on the 10th instant.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, of the following causes: Tuberculosis, pulmonary, 2; enteritis, 1; malarial fever, 1; peritonitis, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; intestinal tuberculosis, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 23.10 per 1,000. Eight vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 9 passed without inspection. Seventeen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Felix Garcia reports that 7 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande, of the following causes:

Diseases.	Males.	Fe- males.	Diseases.	Males.	Fe- males.
Entero-colitis.....		1	Heart disease.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1	1	Marasmus	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	1			
Paralysis, infantile.....	1	Total.....	5	2

The death rate during the week was 17.12 per 1,000. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 7 vessels passed without inspection. Fifteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst Surg. Felix Giralt reports that 3 deaths occurred in Caibarien of the following causes: Congenital debility, 1; intestinal infection, 1; typhoid fever, 1. The death rate during the week was 18.08 per 1,000. One vessel was inspected and passed on arrival and 10 vessels passed without inspection. Twelve bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. Passengers inspected on incom-